

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876—TWELVE PAGES.

VOLUME 30.

CLOTHING.

TO-DAY,

SATURDAY, May 13,

ITEMS

PUTNAM

Clothing House

WILL OFFER

SPECIAL and EXTRAORDINARY
INDUCEMENTS

IN

CANDY
Men's & Boys'

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods.

WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW YOU

Business and Dress Suits,
Cassimere Pantaloons,
Cassimere Vests,
Boys' Suits,
Children's Suits, Etc.,

At prices lower than were ever
seen before on similar goods in the
Northwest, either at Wholesale or Retail, before or since the
war.

We ask the attention of every
man in Chicago to the following
SPECIAL OFFERS, all of which will
be displayed on our counters Sat-
urday, May 13, viz.:

100 Conway Silk-mixed Suits
at \$18 can be bought at PUT-
NAM Clothing House only.

500 All-Wool Cassimere Pan-
taloons, perfect in every re-
spect, would be cheap at \$5, we
offer at \$3.

500 All-Wool Cassimere Pan-
taloons, splendid style and
quality, former price \$6 and
\$6.50, we offer at \$5.

400 All-Wool Cassimere Pan-
taloons, assorted styles, new
fresh goods, made in best man-
ner, precisely such styles as are
usually retailed at \$7 and \$7.50,
we offer at \$6.

1,000 All-Wool Cassimere Pan-
taloons, made from Cassi-
meres of the best manufacturers,
superior quality and styles,
at \$7.50 and \$8, can be seen in
several retail stores at \$9 and
\$10.

Business Suits in new shapes
and shades at prices within the
reach of all.

2,000 White Vests, fresh and
clean, at prices ranging from
\$2 to \$5.

Youths' Suits at \$8. Boys'
Suits at \$5. Children's Suits
at \$4, all made from fine dura-
ble all-wool Cassimere.

All the above lots are actually in
stock, and are precisely as repre-
sented in every respect, being new
fresh goods, cut and made this
morning. The bosoms are
material. The bosoms are
3-ply, all linen. The front is
2100 lines. The Standard num-
ber used in Laundry Shirts that
you pay \$2.50 and \$3 for. Being
unlaundred gives the purchaser
a chance to examine material and
work. They are made different
styles of bosoms, and open in the
back, and are not afraid of getting
soiled.

A pair Black Matched Horses,
Black Horse, Bugay, and Harness,
AT AUCTION.

ATURDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The sale of our Auction House, corner Wabash and Madison Streets, at
the saleroom, 118 and 120 Wabash St.

FURNITURE,
Carpet, Piano, Household Goods, and General
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Examination of Mr. Berg, of the Rockford Road.

An Effort to Prevent Spoiling of a Lucifer's Estate.

Individuals Who Took Advantage of the Bankruptcy Law.

Record of Judgments and New Criminal Business.

The examination into Osterberg's connection with his management of the Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad was yesterday before H. W. Bishop, the Chancery. Mr. Whitehead, the attorney, testified that Osterberg, on taking the road, directed him to open an account, to which he turned over to him \$10,000, the former Receiver. Van Osterberg had been used by Osterberg also by his direction charged to him and nothing in connection with that reported to Court until after the Hooper and Robinson bills, which were also said to be \$20,000, had been paid.

One of the most plausible evidence of the Company's excellent management is the prudence with which its funds were managed. We note particularly in the exhibit of receipts and disbursements from the organization of the Company down to the present time, the large amount of money paid to policy-holders and reserved under legal requirements to meet future liabilities, and the very small percentage consumed by expenses of operation, including the inevitable taxes and incidental.

In regard to the item of \$10,000 interest, the witness said it was drawn on him and for it only his individual claim, and during the time he was in possession of the road, it had not been paid.

Mr. Osterberg was then called on to explain why he had spoken to him about the \$10,000 interest.

He said that he had heard that the Company was being something slow, but could not say more.

That is the only reason that he had to think he could replace it. "That is the only reason. Q.—Would you have them sometimes for a considerable time? A.—Yes, sir; sometimes I would not get them back for a week." He did not know if they were in his pocketbook.

Q.—What mean, when he would take a check would he carry it along sometimes for a week? A.—Yes, sir; and sometimes.

Q.—He would have a number of checks at the same time in his pocket? A.—No, he would not see a number of checks at the same time in his pocket.

Q.—I want to know whether he was in the habit of carrying checks. Didn't you think that was irregular? A.—I don't know if it was irregular, but then he told me he had made arrangements with those parties to keep the checks until these parties would come and take them, and then leave them with me, and they would be in my possession, and as soon as they would mature, I would deposit them.

Mr. Tuthill.—Did you ever know of any of these checks being transferred to anybody else before they were cashed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any such case? A.—No, sir.

THE FIRST DEFAULT.

Q.—How did you first discover, Mr. Dooley, in the fact of that default of \$30,000, when you came in as cashier? A.—I can't remember now how I discovered it.

The Comptroller.—You didn't expect me to say it was a default? A.—I had no idea of it, but I thought of it, that much was deficiency, and I thought it made it up afterwards.

Mr. Tuthill.—Did you ever know what the appearance was that made you think there was a default? A.—I could not tell you what made me think that.

Q.—What led you to think that probably he was a defaulter in the first place? A.—The first time I thought of this was when I received the bills of exchange, there were two bills of exchange, and that amount of the taxes of 1871 and 1872, I am not positive.

Q.—What do you mean by due bills? A.—It would give me a due bill saying one must be paid.

Q.—To the Treasurer? A.—And it was there in the safe.

Q.—Q.—Put them in instead of money? A.—It was in the safe.

Q.—His own safe? A.—His own safe.

Q.—Q.—You could have had two bills of exchange, and the next morning they were taken out and deposited in the Treasury? A.—De-

posited daily in the Treasury.

Q.—Q.—And these bills were kept in the safe, and the money and checks were put in the safe, and also all other bills were kept in the safe?

Q.—They were kept in a drawer in the vault, and sometimes in outside drawers.

Q.—Q.—And where were those receipts given by parties dated above—where were they kept? A.—By the cashier.

Q.—The checks yes, sir. A.—Sometimes they were kept in an envelope marked "checks" and sometimes in a book.

Q.—They were kept in the safe? A.—In the safe, of course, yes, sir.

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dearly character than as a thief, and has spent much of his time in brief periods of enforced absence from society, of which he was not a very useful member or illustrious ornament. It is to nothing to learn from his obituaries that he died a gallant soldier, in view of which the world will hardly mourn his loss. If he were penitent, it was much better that he should quit the world before backsliding.

PERSONAL

Gen. Prado, the President-elect of Peru, is being well entertained in England.

Miss Colenso, daughter of the Bishop of Natal, is now publishing an interesting novel in the Natal Colonist.

The late Lord Amherst's book on "Religious Belief" will be published as soon as an index can be prepared.

The most famous men of Paris ride postes this year. The bigger the rider, as compared with his steed, the greater the style.

The Boston Post observes that modern Salomons, which was ancient Thalesians, seems to have used up its course! Paul gave it, and he is bound to little more. This sounds like a call for Talma.

Mr. Philo Remington, of Iliion, N. Y., has done an act of charity as judicious as generous, in giving the sum of \$100,000, on condition that he never will keep its existence within its walls.

Mrs. Adelaid Thompson was born, who, while still a girl displayed remarkable courage and daring at the sinking of the propeller Pewabic, and was awarded the gold medal of the Life-Saving Association for her intrepidity, died in Detroit on the 10th instant.

Offenbach believes that in writing an opera, or even a minor composition, the taste of the public in the city where it is offered should be consulted; he believes firmly in local color. Then if he brings out a new piece in Philadelphia, as he has promised, he will put it in draft.

John T. Vandyk, a notorious ruffian and plug-ugly of New York, was known as "Reddy" when he died. Wednesdays of consumption. He had killed several men and was accused of technicalities. It is said that he was a cousin of Varley, the English reviver.

The Boston Advertiser criticizes the title of Miss Dickinson's new play—"A Crown of Thorns"—as being too broad, and the sensibility of husbands and the taste of their wives. We fear the Advertiser's remark, if they had elevation enough, would offend the good sense of hundreds of thousands.

The Dr. Mudd who sits in the Maryland Legislature as a Republican is not, it appears, the son of the same name who set the broken leg of General Winfield Scott.

The composition of Mr. Winter, of the Tribune, and Mr. Schwab, of the Times, were crude and extreme that they carried with them an antidote to the poison which they administered. Miss Dickinson was entitled, at least, to respectful treatment.

The "Old Calif." of the 5th Inst. contains the following: "I am a son of Sherman & Hyde have published a series dedicated to the members of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. The composition is that of Miss Mary J. Shawan, a young lady of 10 years, and the daughter of a well-known operator, Mr. J. H. Shawan. It is a composition of considerable merit, and would do credit to a much more matured musical genius."

A murderer named Fish was detected and brought to justice in London lately by means of a blood-hound, which scented up a chimney where the victim of the victim—a little girl—was concealed.

The owners of the National now propose to exhibit the animal, and did so at the Zoological Park.

This is dangerous at the instant, and really fears that there is danger of the general importation of American animals.

The New York critics went up to Boston to sit in judgment upon Anna Dickinson, as an actress, and their treatise on what she was engaged in is a complete blackguard operation.

The comments of Mr. Winter, of the Tribune, and Mr. Schwab, of the Times, were crude and extreme that they carried with them an antidote to the poison which they administered. Miss Dickinson was entitled, at least, to respectful treatment.

The crowd of big elements generally so strongly represented at criminal trials, present. But it was at the same time a comparatively small gathering, confirming the prevailing impression that the general interest in the whisky prosecution has been pretty much satisfied.

Col. Munn was present before 10 o'clock with his counsel, Col. Ingersoll and Mr. S. K. Dow. Each looked cheerful and confident. The Government was on hand in the persons of District Attorney Bangs, Mr. Ben. F. Ayer, and Mr. Wirt Dexter. The first was prepared to take notes, the others to the remaining work. They all smiled serenely.

ARE YOU READY?

At 10:15 Judge Blodgett, having disposed of several civil motions, asked the Government representatives and Mr. Munn's attorneys if they were ready to proceed. There was a general assent, and Deputy-Marshal Campbell proceeded to call the names of the trial jury.

Sixteen jurors were called, in calling the jury and arranging the trial tables, the chief purpose on the part of the attorneys seeming to be to crowd the reporters and provide convenient seats for the spectators. The trial was to begin at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Ayer addressed them on the nature of the charge against the defendant, referring to the indictment.

UNDER WHICH INDICTMENT?

When Mr. Ayer had concluded, Col. Ingersoll said that the indictment was not the one that was passed to me.

"It was the reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial," he said.

Judge Blodgett told Col. Ingersoll some time ago that probably the Munn-Bridges indictment would be taken up first, but that last Wednesday it was decided that that indictment would be given up, and that the Munn-Bridges indictment would be taken up first, any rate, it was spoken of as the "Munn indictment."

Col. Ingersoll said that was too thin. He had failed to bring up the Munn-Bridges indictment, and it would come up first, and he had never even heard of it.

Mr. Ayer said the two indictments charged the same offense, and the prosecution would witness to the same facts in the second case as in the first. They were under only different sections of the statute, and the only difference was that in the Munn-Bridges indictment the general power of the revenue officer, which if not understood by the general public by this time never will be. The methods by which the officers of the Government would detect the collection of this money and enabling the revenue officers more easily to detect any fraud that might be perpetrated, very stringently would be explained, together with the steps taken in May, 1875, to ferret out the extensive frauds which had been committed by the officers of the Government in the operations of the Grand Jury after the first seizures were also gone into at length. It became a matter of notoriety all over the country, and the frauds were exposed, and the market was deluged with a large quantity of illicit spirits. In December last, after the convictions at St. Louis, the indictment was quashed.

INDICTED DISTILLERS RECOMMENDED

UNREST.

Mr. Wirt Dexter said that he had heard of any misunderstanding between Col. Ingersoll and the defendant, and he believed he could satisfy the Court that he should have it.

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WASHINGTON.

Charley Ham Is Willing to Succeed Marshal Campbell.

He Hints This Much to the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

Miss Sweet's Recent Testimony Implicitly Believed at the White House.

At the Same Time Commissioner Baker Sees Fit to Question It.

A Severe Criticism on Printer Clapp's Administrative Ability.

The House Bourbons Bent upon Killing the Fast-Mail Business.

MARSHAL CAMPBELL.

CHARLEY HAM WANTS TO SUCCEED HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.— Charley Ham, William Pen Nixon, and Frank Palmer, of the *Inter-Ocean*, are here for the purpose of endeavoring to have Ham appointed United States Marshal, to succeed Campbell, and to cast about in Illinois and national politics. They have made little progress in the Marshalsehip matter, although they have been busy all day. They were stationed in a cloak-room, and sent in for the members of the House Committee on Internal Revenue, of which he is so officer, and to whom he is alone responsible, with the request that the charges in the report be investigated.

THE POSTAL BILL.
WORKING IN THE DARK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, voted to sustain the Post Office bill, and spent almost the entire day upon its merits. The principal topics were the letter-carrier system, and the transportation of the general and specially the fast mail-train. Upon these questions a very great amount of ignorance was manifested on both sides of the Chamber. Some of the most distinguished speakers in opposition to the fast system either manifested gross ignorance of the purpose and operations of that system, or else deliberately maintained the position of the *Appropriation Committee*. Limited the mail-delivery system to cities of 40,000 inhabitants, and furnished the topic of a notable debate. The discussion was inaugurated by a concession on the part of Holman, managing the bill, who said that it could be defined by law, and that they would be similar to those adopted by Eastern manufacturers. An impression got abroad that the Committee would recommend the passage of the bill, and represent the views of one of the largest tobacco manufacturing establishments in Missouri were in Washington, and that he had written to the House with the proposition as it came from the Committee. The arguments of the representatives of cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants proved so strong that Holman gave up.

MODIFIED THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

rule in the Chicago office, and that no better candidate could be found than the present Chief Deputy Marshal. There are some indications that Campbell will be removed, although his removal is not in the sense of the interest of Holman's *Appropriation Committee*. The President has sent for a copy of the testimony of Miss Sweet, and has said to one member of Congress that he thought she had done well in giving it. Campbell is the Congressman who is authority for this statement. David Blakely will not be called upon to testify before the House Committee on Appropriations, because the Holman's proposition was defeated by a tremendous majority, only twenty-seven voting in favor of it. There was a committee of inquiry, and the subsequent action of the House relative to this identical subject matter, characterized the Democratic managers, who were not only unwilling to accept the report of Miss Sweet's testimony. The report was a transcription from verbatim notes. Mr. Blakely will not be called upon to testify by the Whig and Conservative Committee, and the Committee unanimously agreed of the opinion.

THAT MISS SWEET'S TESTIMONY WAS TRUE.

No question of partisanship can be raised in this case, as Miss Sweet's whole bearing carried conviction with every one that she was telling only the simple truth. The Committee were not subpoenaed to appear, and the House did not call her to give evidence before the Committee. She is at her own expense, and not the Government's. It is by no means certain that she will be called upon to testify, if he comes to town.

LOCKEY.

Deputy Commissioner under Baker, and Johnson, a clerk in the Pension Office under Slagle, will be examined. Lockey is said to have in his possession the token which Baker sent him from Washington, ordering him to let the Chicago office alone. Johnson is expected to testify of his own knowledge as to the facts.

Gen. Hurlbut.

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Gen. Hurlbut.

Gen. Hurlbut, to-day received a letter from Charles L. Wilson relative to the appointment of George W. Campbell, and is silent. What he said, however, coming from the late Gen. Sweet, is true. The Committee has ordered that owing to the testacy of Wilson's health, no pension will be taken in Chicago. Gen. Hurlbut, however, is to be called by the Committee to take that testimony, and will go so next week on his trip West.

MISSIONARY BAKER'S STORY.

R. Paul, Minn., May 12.—The *Pioneer-Press* and *Tribune* this morning publishes the report of an interview with Gen. James H. Baker, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, contrasting in several important particulars, the testimony of Miss Ada Scott, the Pension Agent of Chicago, relating in connection with the settlement of the \$3,000 deficit. The following conversation took place:

Reporter.—Miss Sweet's testimony would seem to imply that you were privy to the alleged arrangement between Mr. Blakely and Miss Sweet?

Gen. Baker.—Nothing of the kind. I never had any knowledge of any arrangement of any kind, either on the part of the whole or any member, until sometime after Miss Sweet assumed the duties of her office, when an appearance was found in her accounts of \$5,000, and she was unable to account for it. I was duly notified of the fact, when she notified me, by a personal letter, of the facts in the case. About the same time, I was told by a personal letter, that the sum of \$5,000 was due to the Committee, that this matter was very important, and I did go to Chicago myself and look after it, and I did see at the earliest possible moment. She then received a general guarantee from the Post-Office Department that a very considerable portion of the letter-mail carried west by this fast mail-train in New England mail, which she did receive.

Reporter.—The newspaper version of her testimony alleges that you and Mr. Blakely appeared in her office, one evening after your return from Minnesota, and demanded immediate payment of this apparent deficit.

Gen. Baker.—She had been officially named from the office before the Committee, and the master, whatever that the deficit must be made good; that she could not waive this. I fully explained to her in her office, when on my way to Minnesota, that she could not waive this, and did make it good. I never went with Blakely to her office for any purpose whatever; she was always with her. Blakely's personal touch was consoled. All our correspondence concerning this took place in her private office with closed doors. I treated her with the utmost kindness and consideration, as she had given me in trust.

I am in the service of the Union Pacific, and Miss Sweet's true friend, both in the matter of her appointment, and in the adjustment of this whole affair, and did all for her that she could do, and the like, in her official duty. I think Miss Sweet an excellent woman, and always took the deepest interest, and the most care, in the welfare of poor people for her. Her heart and I were friends. She had never received anything but kindness at my hands.

Reporter.—What is the cause of the testimony contained in the reports that Blakely sought to use your official power to screen his acts? Gen. Baker is reported to have been a man of great influence, and has been strong personal friends for fifteen years, but he had never had business transactions with him of any kind, nor did Blakely ever ask for any official position for his Blakely's personal purposes. Gen. Baker continued: "Nor did I know anything concerning the integrity of his administration of the Post-Office Department, nor any other charges made affecting his fidelity in discharge of his duty while I was Commissioner of Pensions." He added: "I am not in the service of the Post-Office Department, of which I know nothing until long after it was an accomplished fact, is all that can affect his character as a public officer which ever came to my knowledge."

Reporter.—What about this Mr. Campbell mentioned in Miss Sweet's testimony?

Gen. Baker.—I know nothing about him. Miss Sweet told me she had never quite seen Mr. Campbell, and I told her she must quit, and not pay another dollar, and she told me she would not.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Those Stolen Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Judiciary Committee to-day continued the investigation of the mysteries of the stolen bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Treasurer, Ham, was examined at some length, but gave the Committee no definite information. Gen. Greene Dodge will be examined to-morrow. The officers of the railroad are confident that the Committee will be unable to discover any more information concerning the Company's conduct, and that the Committee will be unable to collect money on a contract to compensate for the disclosure of their secrets. The Company, however, stated that they obtained the contract and gave them information, which told them nothing about the secret of the fast mail-train, which they declined to pay.

The disappearance occasioned surprise and comment, and created a nine days' wonder, but it is hardly possible to imagine how much more surprise and comment there would be if the family on receipt of the following intelligence contained in a letter from Mac's father, written about four weeks after the disappearance:

"In this letter he informed his son that twenty-two days after the day on which the dog was recovered, he had been unable to collect any money on a contract to compensate for the disclosure of their secrets. The Company, however, stated that they obtained the contract and gave them information, which told them nothing about the secret of the fast mail-train, which they declined to pay."

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ers and priests are abominated by the same men who they use and by their loyalty to us.

(14) Again they were compelled to confess that their countrymen had been done by these Apostles, and that their countrymen it was, was brought by day in a very public place, not by night in some obscure corner. Many people were there, and were ready and willing to testify.

(15) So when they had commanded the Apostles to retire from the council they said, "The people of our Court is silent but a very strong witness against us. It would not do to let him testify, as he evidently wished to do. It will only increase the excitement of the crowd."

(16) The wise men on the Bench were alarmed. They were in a bind. They could do nothing but try to keep these men from prancing.

(17) The Court called them again to their presence. The question was, "Is it not right to obey God rather than man? At any rate, we, as Apostles of Jesus, feel constrained to speak what we know to be true."

(18) The sum total of the Journals finally concluded that the wisest course for them to pursue was to let the Apostles alone. They found that these men were guilty of no crimes, and that the were true and trustworthy, and that they were not bad citizens.

(19) The sum total of the Journals in favor of the Apostles. In fact they feared God not now in so pitiful a condition.

(20) The Chief Justice commanded them to speak of Jesus, the Christ, and the Magdalene.

METHODOIST.

NATIONAL LOVE-PEACE.

Special Report to The Tribune.

This has been a day in the Methodist Conference. The delegates from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, James E. Duncan, D. D., and S. C. Garland, L. D., appeared in this Conference, on behalf of the 4,000 ministers and the 700,000 members of a body of Christians in the Southern States, whose meetings, trials, trials, and modes of worship are almost identical with those of the Church from which they long ago seceded on account of that vexed question of slavery. That was the cause of all the crowning glory of the conference, the enthusiasm and address of the delegation, was wanting. The grand old man, now in years of age, and for 50 years a Methodist, was a failure, but he could not be put in public debate, but in a small committee of good men they can be prayed and talked to death.

Dr. Duncan then addressed the Conference in a lengthy and highly-wrought oration. The Doctor is the best type of Southern gentleman, comely and elegant in manner and speech, just as his name would indicate, and not quite certain of his ground, and with a cool indifference of his own opinions. No man could be in better opportunity. His audience were full and numerous, and the idea of personally represented, flowers bloomed in his heart, and his cheeks saluted every utterance of fraternity and religious sympathy, and for a moment he forgot his name, and Synge, all were eager to grab the hands of these ambassadors from the ranks of a former master.

The Centennial year lent its additional glory to the meeting, but there was no lack of sequence on the part of the speaker, and but somehow there was a suggestion of a true heart, and that he was very careful to guard his rear. He announced as the opinion of the Southern Church that a settlement might be made, but not in the near future, and that the South had been right all the while.

Interest or event there was none. When one had gone into Colvin's room and looked at his empty chair he began to give up hope of a row; and when he came back again Mayor Hoynes chatted glibly with his domain, but still the disinterested and coolly went home. Even the armed authority at the ex-Mayor's door was gone, and the Council Chamber entrance no longer furnished an excuse for police lounging. There was only one active thing in connection with the whole Mayor business, and that was the reporter,—especially him of the Tribune, who was about to have a grand dinner with Phil Conley came in and made a bold suggestion that carried him the ex-Mayor to our hearts.

"By the highest authority I declare that peace is made," said the reporter, and the brethren cheered, but there was no smile on his face as he spoke those glorious words.

Then came CHANCELLOR GARNETT,

a layman, who was very careful to guard his rear. He announced as the opinion of the Southern Church that a settlement might be made, but not in the near future, and that the South had been right all the while.

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The popular part of the building was THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

He had gathered a large number of the delegates in the matter of the Mayor, and the Majority coming and going. After about 10 o'clock, the hours which the Mayor came down, he was constantly besieged with talk, and good advice poured down upon him in baskets. But all these things moved him not, and he sat through it all nobly.

If there ever was a happy man in the world, that man was the City Clerk. He was in alement though fading a little at the idea that perhaps there might not be any fight after all—a consummation devoutly prayed against by the publication of Colvin's and his friends' documents. For a moment the consultations took place between the gentlemen present, and, though they could not make up their minds, they presented something after a little something should be given over on the general subject that would have an effect on the general subject. After much waiting about the press was put in possession.

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THE MAYORALTY.

The Situation at the City-Hall Remains Unchanged.

Mayor Hoynes Calls on the Officers to Show Their Hands.

Repeated Conferences Which Result in Nothing.

Mr. Colvin Will Not Accede to the Propositions of the Majority.

The Colvinists Drumming Up Sympathy on the North Side.

A Model Speech and Some Choice Rhetoric from the Great Usurper.

Three German Aldermen of the North Side Denounced by a Crowd of Bummers.

AT THE CITY-HALL.

QUIET.

The silence around the City-Hall yesterday was hardly up to grade in number. It tokened a falling off in the popular interest in the fare now being presented by the Colvin-Hildreth combination, and indicated that the waning popularity of the actors was the result of utter lack of merit. The day itself was a wait between the acts—no time to go to get to know who would go out after colo.

Colvin looked at it was a success, for from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. the throng of disengaged sight-seers crossed and recrossed Adams street, coming back each time milder with all the more vigor.

Colvin's champion in the Council, Ald. Hildreth, endeavored to make arrangements for the holding of meetings in his master's interests.

The object of the meeting was to that the Supreme Court had decided it by law on each case for adjustment; he said.

What he did not say was that he could be put in public debate, but in a small committee of good men they can be prayed and talked to death.

Dr. Duncan then addressed the Conference in a lengthy and highly-wrought oration. The Doctor is the best type of Southern gentleman, comely and elegant in manner and speech, just as his name would indicate, and not quite certain of his ground, and with a cool indifference of his own opinions. No man could be in better opportunity. His audience were full and numerous, and the idea of personally represented, flowers bloomed in his heart, and his cheeks saluted every utterance of fraternity and religious sympathy, and for a moment he forgot his name, and Synge, all were eager to grab the hands of these ambassadors from the ranks of a former master.

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but still no agreement to that end had up to that time been reached.

FIRING THE PUBLIC HEART.

ALD. BAUMGARTEN.

Exasperated by the failure of all his past efforts to wean over to his side the German vote, Mayor Colvin has become desperate, and is at present circulating base lies, calculated to further his baser ends. The cue to some of these prevarications was given him by the conduct of certain candidates for Alderman at the recent election, who, for the purpose of gaining the honest German vote, circulated a paper titled "The People's Voice" which was trying to secure a majority in the Committee of Supply.

At the time of the election, Colvin and his most unprincipled henchmen proved apt pupils at this new dodge, and have been busy playing it on their followers.

The result of this was that Colvin, aggravated them into a disturbance, and now are running mad at the moment, and spreading their falsehoods in such a way that they think they are apt to believe them.

The new Alderman, John Baumgarten, from whom was supposed to be the leader of the German party, is a man who now represents the German people, and who has now a seat on the Board of Public Library.

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The new Alderman,

**FOR SALE
BY ALL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY.**

STEEL PENS

**IN NUMBERS of these Pens, will be
FIVE CENTS.**

**LAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 & 140 Grand-st., New York.**

AUCTION SALES.

FINE WATCHES

**Rich Jewelry,
Elegant Silver and Silver Plated Ware,
Clocks, Bronzes, Toilet Articles,
AT**

A. H. MILLER'S

**Great Clearing Auction Sales,
NO. 61 WASHINGTON-ST.**

**At 10 O'clock This Morning,
2:30 Afternoon,
And Evening Sale 7:30 o'clock**

**WEDNESDAY, MAY 17,
GRAND
Catalogue Diamond Sale.**

**For full particulars see Sunday papers.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.**

**By G. P. GORE & CO.,
60 and 70 Wabash-av.**

**ON SATURDAY, MAY 13, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
G. Crocker and Yellow Ware, Household Goods, Linen, Furniture, Books, Pictures, Dishes, Cases; Parlor Suite of every Description, Book Cases, Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-Tops, Tea-tables, Hall Trees, Mattress, Springs, Water Beds, Bedsteads and Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Piano, Organ, Chests, Trunks, Refrigerators, Fifty Extinct Tables, in the white; a full-line Canoe and Paddle Boats, 1,000 pounds and Roasted Coffee, lots Counter.**

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MAY 16,

Regular Auction Trade Sale of Dry Goods.

100 dozen well-assorted Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Handsome Spring Styles All-Wool Shawls.

Custom-made Clothing in Men's, Boys', and Women's Wear.

Hamburg, Buttons, Flowers, and Ribbons.

Handy Pictures, Knick-Knacks, Etc.

Hats and Caps, embracing full-line Linens and Satin Goods.

Solid-colored Puffed Goods and Cutters.

Nice line Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Feminades, Etc.

Fancy Camisoles, Cottonettes, Cheviots, Jean, Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Furnishing Goods, Brasches, Notions, &c.

P E T S !

Something entirely new in this department. AB

**GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
60 and 70 Wabash-av.**

**By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.**

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE.

May 13, 9:30 o'clock a.m., at their salerooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Piano, Household Goods, and General Merchandise.

Pair Black Matched Horses,

Black Horse, Buggy, and Harness,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Year of our Auction House, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-av.

A pair matched black horses, 6 and 7 years old, strong and sprightly, each able to single or double harness, not afraid of carts.

Black horse, Buggy, and Harness.

The horse is

Two second-hand Top Buggies.

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.**

Large and Important Sale

OF

260 CASES BOOTS & SHOES,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, May 16, at 9:12 o'clock.

All our Sample Cases are now, and com-

plished lines of CONGRESS, ALEXIS,

kinds; JOHN BROWN, LADY'S, and

other styles; city-made Cloth Boots, and an IM-

PROOF, which MUST be sold as

Dealers are invited to examine our stock

see what is to be sold.

**JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
Auctioneers.**

Just Published.

A new and beautiful Sabbath School Song Book,

OD NEWS!

OD NEWS!</

FAMILIAR TALK.

The Literary Tastes of Lord Macaulay.

What He Thought of Bulwer, Jeffrey, Brougham, Dickens, Horner, and Miss Austin.

His Susceptibility to Tender Emotions, and His Lack of Affection for Dogs.

MACAULAY'S LITERARY TASTES.

The extracts from Macaulay's journals and correspondence, which are given in his recent biography, contain frequent hints of his literary tastes, and of the writers whom he liked best, and authors, which are full of interest. While traveling in Italy, in 1832, he enters in his diary the following comment upon Bulwer: "On my journey through the Pontine Marshes, I finished Bulwer's 'Alice.' It affected me much, and in a way I have not been affected by novels these many years. Indeed, I generally avoid all novels which are said to have much pathos. The suffering which they depict is too real, and the grief and pain of life is far removed. There is a gaudy, showy, artificial brilliancy like that under which coffins are laid in the churchyard of this part of the country; there is a sort of gaudiness, and there are graveyards, and the like." In 1833, he writes: "Some of these mannequins were inscriptions in verse. I was disgusted by the exceeding folly. Humanity to the infinite power!"

A few days after the above paragraph was recorded, Macaulay met, at a dinner at Lord Lyndhurst's, Lady Dufferin, who informed him that, in 1832, he had written to Bulwer, enclosing three bills to pay her troops. Consequently, he was asked to give his opinion of the bill.

Some six years later, the same feeling is expressed in an account of his travels in Italy, when he went to Ostia, and walked with Margaret and Alice to a most singular monument of human folly—the Duchess.

There is a gaudy, showy, artificial brilliancy like that under which coffins are laid in the churchyard of this part of the country; there is a sort of gaudiness, and there are graveyards, and the like."

He had made up his mind to have nothing to do with Bulwer, and so he did not write to him again.

He had serious reasons for making up his mind, however, and I think that he quite enough without them. I think of Bulwer still as I have always thought. He has considerable talent and eloquence; but he is fond of writing about what he only half understands, or understands not at all. His taste is bad; and bad from a cause which lies deep, and is not to be removed—from want of soundness, manliness, and simplicity of style. This is the reason I have not written to him again.

On the publication of the volumes containing Jeffrey's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, Macaulay wrote to a friend: "I think that there are few things in the four volumes which one or two other men could not have done as well; but I do not think that any other man except Jeffrey—nay, that any three men—could have produced such diversified excellence. When I compare him with Sydney, I am struck by his feel, with him, of a superiority which makes his range incomparably wider than ours. And this is only as a writer; but he is not only a writer; he has been a great advocate, and he is a great Judge. That is all I can say in his favor now, and a personal genius like that of any man of our time; certainly far more nearly than Brougham, much as Brougham affects the character. Brougham is a man of very little originality, and a hundred things detectable. His Parliamentary speaking is admirable; his forensic speaking poor; his writings, at the best, are not good; and his political philosophy, his equity judgments, his translations from the Greek, they are really beyond contempt."

Jeffrey, on the other hand, has nothing in him which he has not succeeded, except Parliamentary speaking; and there he obtained success for another man who had given much more originality and humor only because their expectations were extravagant."

Macaulay was probably susceptible to tender emotions, and the tears were ready to come over his eyes when he read of "Dombey and Son,"

"I did not read it through; but it was a good story, and I have a great respect for the author."

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